lk Yang, Beh & Morse D-5 (1936-1937) 1938
AE5 Miao AE5

563
175

Szechwan was occupied by the Pre-Chinese aborigines called the Shu and Pa.[3] These were highly civilized by 1200 B.C. and had temples, schools, irrigation, etc. The Chinese entered the territory in small numbers about 200 B.C. From 250 A.D. they came in increasing numbers, but were not the main leading and controlling body until the sixteenth century. In 1449 a Chinese tyrant of exceeding cruelty massacred the majority of the population. The province, being such a rich prize, was soon re-populated by the Chinese from the other provinces.

125

Method Employed in Blood-Grouping.—Drops of blood were secured by pricking the lobe of the ear or the finger. This blood was placed in 5 c.c. of normal saline, and well shaken. A drop of standard serum from Group II and Group III was placed on separate marked cover slips. Using a small pipette, one drop of blood-suspension was added to each of the standard sera. The entire preparation was then well mixed and mounted on hollow ground slides and ringed with vaseline. After standing at room temperature for half an hour the preparation was examined by the low power objective, and the presence or absence of clumping was observed.

The sera employed were obtained from the Department of Pathology of West China Union University. All the sera were used up in the field during the examinations. The results are shown in the Table below:—

143

	O	*A*	*B*	*A B*	*Total*
Chwan Miao -	74	23	80	28	205
per cent.	36·1	11·2	39·0	13·7	
Szechwanese -	487	375	289	141	1,292[4]
per cent.	37·7	29·0	22·4	10·9	

808

Sincere gratitude and deep appreciation is extended to Professor R. Ruggles Gates for the inspiration given us in anthropological study. We gratefully acknowledge the assistance and help—re sera and apparatus—given us by Drs. Lenox, Williams and Cheo, of the Department of Pathology. Our thanks are due to Dr. Agnew for taking the photographs: his dietetic and dental studies are to be published shortly. The blood grouping was done chiefly by Mr. S. C. H. Yang, who was assisted in part by Dr. Beh. The anthropological measurements, which have now been analyzed statistically, were done by Drs. Morse and Beh, assisted by Mr. Liao as recorder.

[4] Of these 1,292 Chinese, 1,000 were collected and/or observed by Dr. R. G. Lo and 292 by S. C. H. Yang.

lk Yang, Beh & Morse D-5 (1936-1937) 1938
AE5 Miao AE5

this goes a hollow bamboo tube 2–3 feet long through which they blow; through the body go, at right angles to this blowing tube, 6 bamboo tubes ½-inch in diameter perforated by several holes. When played it sounds very much like Scot bagpipes. When they play it they dance. Their singing is not as falsetto as the Chinese. The clothes and hats of the women are often beautifully embroidered. Some men also wear embroidered clothes, but most of their (men's) clothing is like the Chinese. Neolithic stone implements were found in considerable numbers.

Conclusions.—The report of the blood-groups of 205 Ch'wan Miao (157 males and 48 females), an aboriginal type of Szechwan province, West China, is submitted. There is also a report made of 1,292 Chinese of that province. The Ch'wan Miao examined were adults, their blood-pressure was recorded,[2] photographs were taken and a complete physical anthropological examination was made.

The blood-groups of the Ch'wan are very low in A and high in B, as compared with the Szechwanese.

[P. 676]

[150 cont.]

101 White Meo ("Peu-Méo")
Black Meo ("Heu-Méo")
Red Meo ("Hong-Méo")
Meo of the flowers ("Hoa-Méo")
"Méo-moung-cha"

[151] These various tribes have characters, mores, and dialects only very slightly different. They are melting little by little [184] into one another and scarcely differ except in the details of feminine costume. Hence, we shall not study them separately, as we have done for the tribes of the preceding groups, and we shall restrict ourselves to pointing out in passing the peculiarities of each of them.

The "Méo" men are generally of medium or small stature, 142 robust, hardy, with strong legs, developed by the long climbs in the [147] mountains and the carrying of heavy burdens. Some "Méo" are of large stature, but these are not the toughest. The women are smaller than the men. Very sweet and graceful during their youth, they soon become very clumsy and heavy. Their breasts are extremely well [163] developed but deformed by their numerous progeny. The birth rate [165] is very high; the infant mortality, likewise.

The "Méo" have very coarse, very black hair. It is not rare [143] to find among them individuals who are blond or even albino, however.

273 The "Méo," very sober in normal times, seizes every opportunity to become drunk and to make good cheer. He often contracts [164] pulmonary diseases due to his heedlessness and to the bad conditions under which he lives.

147 It is impossible to acclimate him to low altitudes, where he immediately falls sick and rapidly becomes dispirited.

The "Méo" who have established irrigated rice fields have 24/ carried out this work along high mountain valleys. Yet they do not 36/ live near these planted areas, in spite of the relatively high altitude of the latter. As soon as the daily work is finished, they climb up again to their villages, which always remain located near the summits (see photo 428, Plate 43).

157 The "Méo" is of a gay disposition, very independent, courage- 609 ous, and extremely candid. Very hospitable, he always welcomes

131 /131/ As we have seen, the characteristic Miao AES of the Meo is their living at high altitudes and their difficulty in acclimating in the lower valleys. In fact they seek to compensate for a lower altitude by a higher altitude. They require a severe climate, which they enjoyed on the high plateau of Yunnan and Szechwan and which they were forced to evacuate. They live especially on limestone peaks, and when some families live at the bottoms of cirques, the altitude of these goes up at least to a thousand meters. They prefer steep slopes where their little house appears to be suspended like a cage on the side of a wall.

Section 2

Physical and Moral Natures

142 147 143 The Meo is short and thick-set, his average height must be about 1.58 meters. He is right to be proud of the name Meo which was given to him by the Annamese as a contemptuous title. As a matter of fact, he climbs like a cat. Along trails where we must use hands and knees, he may be seen going ahead slowly but with supple ease, even though he often is carrying a loaded pack-basket on his back. His resistance to fatigue is very great while he remains above 800 meters altitude, below this he thinks he is in danger of being taken ill in the hot season.

142 157 [461] The Meo has a nearly white complexion, hard and prominent features, brown eyes and hair like all the inhabitants of Indochina, aside from a few unusual specimens with reddish hair and blue eyes. He is as hard-working as the Thai is indolent. More courageous than most of the natives, he would be as dangerous to have as an enemy as he has been useful to us as an ally on certain occasions, such as the conquest of Dongquan in 1893. The Meo woman is not pretty. 562 142 She is a crude country-woman and a hard worker whose sturdiness is incompatible with all grace and style. However, the young women attract one's eye by the freshness of their pink and white faces, the air of health and vigor which they give forth, and their well-developed figures, which are emphasized by their very picturesque costumes. /132/ The high pitch and the weakness of their voice makes it resemble a small girl's. In short, youth and freshness endow the crude woman of the mountain with the same allure as all women. Unfortunately, like her neighbors of the valleys, she is subjected to hard toil in the fields at an early age. Moreover, she marries young and the cares of maternity added to those of house-keeping cause her to lose her shape and to take away her fresh appearance very quickly.

/90 cont./

577 836 he has been, the boy will answer that he /91/ was delayed on the hunt. The girl will say that she spent the time looking for some object, or that she stayed overnight with a girl friend, or give some other such excuse. When I quite innocently asked a young man who was returning from his three-day excursion where he had been, he replied in all seriousness: "Wild pigs have devastated our rice field, and I lay in wait for them. They were too clever, however, and I could not catch them." At the same time, his father, who had overheard our conversation, winked at me and later whispered into my ear: "He returned dead-tired from a visit to his girl."

581 For the Meau, the decisive factor in the selection of a female partner is not the social position, but the physical characteristics of the girl. When I asked a Meau who would [732 143] marry a stupid girl -- it was a case of cretinism, which occurs rather frequently -- he answered me briefly and characteristically: "A stupid man," even though in this case the girl belonged to a powerful and rich sib. The fact that girls at the [585 614] moment of marriage completely give up their connection with their sib and enter the sib of the husband may play an important role in this. Among the girls of the Meau, on the other hand, even though they are not concerned specifically about the social position of the man, there are other significant factors that are not connected with sexuality. This is indicated in the reply of girls whom I questioned about the type of man they would like to have. In one form or another the answer was always: "Clever and strong, in order to master life." Not a single one put any value on a handsome or "dashing" man. The closeness to nature of the Meau permits the girls to see clearly what proficiency in the primeval forest life means. To be sure, I never met a single incompetent man among the Meau. The stern laws of nature would soon cause him to disappear from this society.

595 833 513 Married people customarily have sexual union at night in their bedroom. In answer to my question as to what the other wives do if the husband, who shares his bed with all of his wives, bestows his attention on one, my informant said: "The others

AKha AO4
Miao AE5 ●

M 114 141 M 142 114 /1440 cont./ describing the Meau as short of stature and with short legs.

The men of both peoples are slender and gracile; the women, especially those among the Meau, are plumper. I could not find any confirmation for Seidenfaden's (3) statement

3. II, p. 153.

that the Meau are powerfully and solidly built and have a tendency toward obesity.

M [141] According to Marabail (4), the Meau is not tall and is

4. Page 453.

almost as white as the European; his forehead high, the eyes brown, his countenance alert and congenial. Marabail (4) A /see footnote 4 above/ and Scott (5), and along with them [114] [142]

5. Page 589.

several other authors, make the assertion that, in general, the skin color of the female sex among the Meau and Akha is lighter than that of the males. I myself found the skin of the Meau light-yellowish. The skin of the Akha is always brownish, A lacking the yellow tone. In the sun a dark brown with a reddish 142 cast develops. Scott's (5) /see footnote 5 above/ expressed 114 opinion that the darker skin color of the Akha comes about because of their aversion to bath water is not justified. Lowis, however, also speaks of a "dark-colored tribe of people."

A M ● 143 The Mongolian spot is the rule among the Meau, as well as among the Akha, Yau /Yao/, Lahu, and Lisu; it disappears about five years after birth.

M 141 The skull of the Meau (Ills. 52 to 56)[1] is brachy- to mesocephalic, an observation that is confirmed by Schotter (6).

6. VI, p. 318.

A 141 too. Among the Akha (Ills. 1 to 5)[2] it is as a rule mesocephalic, but dolichocephalic types also occur sporadically among these people.

[1] [see cat. 116, PP 365-367- ANALYST]
[2] [" " " PP 11- 13 - "]

A /442 cont./
M The legs of the Meau are short, especially those of the
141 women. Short and very rapid steps are therefore the rule. The
M feet are narrow and strikingly small and gracile. In contrast
[481] to this, the legs of the Akha are longer, but above all the feet are large and rather clumsy.

Among both peoples the arms seem long in relation to the legs; the hands are well-shaped and, like the feet, narrow and small. The hands of the Akha are likewise narrow, but large.

A The body hair among both tribes is black. But whereas
M it is almost absent among the Meau, particularly the arms and
142 legs of the Akha are very hairy. Both peoples have only a slight development of pubic hair.

Among both the Akha and the Meau, the head hair is black, bristly, and has a bluish shimmer. The hair of the Meau
M is somewhat thicker than that of the Akha, the growth of hair
● [143] very abundant, and baldness rare, not observed by me at all.

The hair of the men reaches down over the shoulders among both peoples, among the women often to the hips.

M Witek (1) mentions, besides the black hair-color of the
142
114

1. Page 92.

Meau, also brown hair among the men and among the Meau women, besides black, also finds brown and even blond hair. Abadie (2), too, confirms /Ills. 80-85 appear here on unnum-

2. Page 151.

M bered pages/ /443/ the not infrequent occurrence of blond and,
[143] in the case of albinos, white hair. In contrast to this I myself was unable to find a single case of any hair color other than black or bluish black.